Whitney Blake Co.
UE Local 296
ON STRIKE
pg.3

McGovern
Statewide
pg.9

10¢

MODERN TIMES

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Vol. III No. 2 **New Haven** May 15-31, 1971

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Checks
Prices
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(MT photo by Alan Kay).

New Haven Unites Against The War In Vietnam

Protestors picket the Selective Service Office on May 4. (MT photo by Nick Heyer).

by Liz Henderson
Modern Times Staff

As the saying goes, politics makes strange bedfellows. And that goes for the bombing of North Vietnamese cities and rail links with China and to mine the harbor of Haiphong has united more people in New Haven than ever before against the war in Indochina. The mayor of the city may express his feelings differently than seasoned student protestors, but the press conferences, rallies, vigils, sit-ins, lobbying and confrontations all share one message- "We want peace".

At a press conference on Saturday, May13, Mayor Bartholomew Guida and Democratic Town Chairman Arthur T. Barbieri joined former mayoral contenders Henry E. Parker, co-chairman of the Connecticut Black Caucus, and Vincent Sirabella, president of the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council, in attacking the escalation of the war. With them also appeared Yale President Kingman Brewster Jr., the Rev. David Weinland of the United Church on the Green,Mrs.. Judy Brause, secretary of the New Haven RepublicanWomen, and Harriet Malone, president of the student body at Albertus Magnus.

This unusual group of leading citizens headed a large delegation of New Haven people to lobby in Washington,D.C. on Tuesday, May16. In the capital, the delegates spoke with both Republican and Democractic senators and representatives attempting to persuade them to vote for the Case-Church amendment to the State Department authorization bill. This amendment would cut off funds for U.S. operations in Indochina four months after enactment.

See story and photo Page 8

MARCH ON WASHINGTON
SUNDAY, MAY 21

For bus reservations call New Haven Peace Action Coalition 777-4265.

City Teachers Page 4
Women's Liberation
Vietnam Veterans
Hospital Workers
Board of Aldermen
Students Page 5
U. of New Haven
SCSC

People at the Unemployment Office enjoy coffee and doughnuts along with talk about the war and the economy on May 4. (MT photo by Alan Kay).

Labor Watchdog Checks Prices

by Nina Adams
Price Watchdog Committee
Greater New Haven Central
Labor Council

"I spent 2½ hours trying to understand their basic price list. There was little or no help from the personnel, no directory to help find anything in the book. I can't imagine any housewife with a limited time to shop coping with this inadequate and, I believe, unfair way of checking prices. Also, I set out to check one hundred items; all I could check in 2½ hours was 42 items. This, I think, speaks for itself."

This was the reaction of Jim Heffernan, OPEIU Local 329, who works at the Knights of Columbus. He is one of the 100 base price monitors who just participated in the survey of 50 major stores around New Haven prepared by the Price Watchdog Committee of the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council.

Each team of two monitors was asked to check the prices of 100 items in the "base price book" which is required by law to be available to the public in each store. In general the store managers were helpful-- with a few exceptions-- but the information was difficult to obtain.

Here is what some of the price monitors had to say about the survey:

Evelyn Klapper: "The book was compiled poorly with no table of contents and not in any sequence. It discourages people from looking at it. If I wanted to check prices each each time I shopped it would probably take me two weeks to go marketing."

Geneva Perkins: *"This price control is a plain joke! Everything has gone up, up,* up. Some items have gone down, but not many. And I wonder how long those prices will stay down. The problem is that people have to have food - they can't do without it. There should be an easier way for weekly shoppers to find prices. Now the shoppers will not take the time-- they don't have the time."

Lynne Karsten, Project Coordinator

The price monitors put in a great deal of time on this survey. In general, everyone came away with the feeling that even though the store might be doing the legally required act of having a base price book - in reality it is very difficult, if not impossible , to check on the price of an item.

Ceil Pettit, YNFAC

I don't think that this Price Control is getting us anywhere. Maybe it's working for the big guy– Nixon is taking care of them – but not for the middle guy or the little guy. I hope that this survey will accomplish something. We must protest the rising prices!

Jim Heffernan, OPEIU, Local 329, Knights of Columbus.

The main thing is that the price control is very unfair. It's a real hoax. I don't feel that price controls are working. The wage freeze and the price controls just don't balance out. It's completely unfair.

Jeri Brock, NHFT, Local 933.

I find that the wage freeze/price control issue is frustrating. It is not helping the people who need help. Wages are frozen but income isn't. People who earn a living from investments aren't losing anything! The survey is important because it will make the stores aware that someone is checking up on prices.

Ted Turek, IAM, Local 609.

Price controls are not working. We still have tax loopholes. There is a big increase in corporate profits. I hope we can alert the country about how bad the situation is. There are still people sitting back who think everything is up to snuff. And the IRS is not very helpful in controlling prices.

Evelyn Klapper, Local 217, HRBIU, Milford Board of Education.

Stores ought to be forced to keep prices in line, otherwise there is no sense to the price controls. Right now price controls don't work . . . there is no way to check. I found good cooperation from other members of my local in doing the survey. People felt that the survey was important and since they are also consumers they felt that they should participate. When people are hit in the pocketbook, they move faster. I think that just the publicity about surveying stores and seeing people checking the prices has already brought some prices down.

Ceil Pettit: "It was very difficult to work with the book. It was chained right where people cash checks. Some of the pages were not even split open. It took 2½ hours to do the survey."

Jim Heffernan: "Working with the book was murder. It was very difficult to find particular brands."

Jeri Brock : "I had the impression that the manager thought it was 'silly' for us to be checking the base price book. People came by and asked us questions about what

Plans for Action

Lynne Karsten, coordinator of the project said, "Now that the data is all in, we are doing an analysis to see how much prices have risen since August and in which stores. Then we might decide on further action"

Many of the monitors thought about further action: "The other members of my union felt that the survey was important and that they should participate," said Evelyn Klapper, "Maybe the next step is to walk with a big sign in front of these *stores." Ted Turek said,, "Boycotts do* help. If we can get people to participate it would be good to hit key stores. We have got to hurt stores that are the worst violators in order to be effective. Also, publicity is important. We should publish the survey results." Ceil Pettit said "It is very important to follow up on complaints about rising prices."

P&W Workers Vote New Union In

By Henry Tamarin
Modern Times Staff

The 4000 employees at Pratt and Whitney in North Haven will be represented by a new union. At an election on May 5, they voted in favor of an independent union, the International Aircraft Machinists, to replace their former union, the United Auto Workers. The new union will negotiate with management for a contract to replace the old one which expires May 15.

The breakdown of the balloting from a total of 2980 ballots cast was, 1603 for the Independent Aircraft Machinists, (Independents) 1291 for the United Auto Workers, 82 for no union at all, 10 void and 4 challenge ballots. There is now a five-day waiting period and then a two-day period before the Independents can be certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the true bargaining agent.

Mr. Joe DeRoy, acting President of the Independents said of the election, "Without the feelings of the people we would never have succeeded. The fact that people wanted us is the reason it happened this way. We had nothing but frustration year in and year out with them (UAW). You could never make any progress. My co-workers are to be commended for returning unionism to Pratt and Whitney."

Martin Greenberg, International Representative of the United Auto Workers charges that the Independents "hoodwinked the employees by publishing fradulent statements that they could join up with the IAM, AFL-CIO by voting for the independents. We challenge them to prove it. We believe that the big lie technique has worked and that the majority of people were convinced that the independents could join up with the international. We maintain that it can't be done."

One of the major issues of the election is the fact that all other state Pratt and Whitney Plants including those at Southington, Middletown, and East Hartford and the United Aircraft Company (parent company of P & W) owned Hamilton Standard plant, are represented by the International Association of Machinists (IAM) and the Pratt and Whitney plants have the same contract expiration date. What is at issue and still not resolved, is which union, the Independents or the United Auto Workers, has a greater chance of successfully working with the International Association of Machinists in establishing a uniform contract expiration date and state-wide action.

Union Raiding At Issue

The Independents have maintained that when elected they will be able to join the International Association of Machinists. This contradicts a "no-raid" agreement worked out by the IAM and UAW at the national level. This agreement has been repeatedly affirmed by both internationals during the election and thus far the IAM is maintaining the Independents will not be allowed into the international even with a victory.

Mr. DeRoy of the Independents says, "We don't feel that we can approach the International Association of Machinists right now. We have a great deal of work to do here in North Haven and we want them to feel that we are organized in our own plant before we discuss affiliation with them."

Mr. DeRoy cited the winning issues for his union as the link up with the IAM in reaching common state-wide expiration dates and also members feelings of betrayal by the UAW. He said this dates back to 1966 when 83% of the membership voted for a strike which was then declared a wildcat by the UAW and not supported.

Of his union's contract negotiations which begin after the expiration of the old contract on May 15, Mr. DeRoy would say little at this time.

"Times are tough--we don't expect anything different from the other plants. We felt stuck by the UAW 19 years ago about the expiration date and we will do what we can to change it since it is one of the major demands of the members. The consensus of the leaders is that there is going to be no request for a strike vote on this contract though. We're just getting started."

As for the United Auto Workers, Martin Greenberg stated that "after 19 years all we can do is stay here and conduct a holding operation and to look after the interests of our members. If they can't make good their promises we'll still be here."

Strike at Stratford Motor Inn

Press Release from Local 217

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union Local 217 announced that it will strike the Stratford Motor Inn and Publick House Restaurant at noon, May 10.

John Wilhelm, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 217, said today that "both of these establishments have taken the outrageous, inflexible position that our members should absorb actual cuts in wages, and benefits, as well as substantially worse working conditions."

(SeeMOTOR INN page 8)

UE Fights Against Odds

It's been a tough spring for workers in the elctronics industry in Hamden. United Electrical Workers (UE) local 299 is going into its third month of a bitter strike at Whitney Blake Co. UE local 296 at Safety Electric Co. has just settled on a new contract, narrowly averting a strike. And members of UE local 298 who have been on strike since March, have just been told that their company, MB Electronics, is going out of business.

At Whitney-Blake, the management continues to refuse any improvement in their contract offer. Following five-hour negotiations on Monday, May 8, Harry Kaplan, UE field representative, told *Modern Times* that the company has not improved on its original offer of March 14. That offer had been unanimously rejected by the union which has 300 members.

State mediators required a lengthy session, expecting that there would be new proposals. But, instead, the talks were useless, since management proposals were unchanged. The management wants to hold the line at Federal Pay Board standards. Union membership feels that this is insufficient. The company's attempt to take away seniority rights has also stalled a settlement.

Whitney-Blake Co. is a subsidiary of the Continental Telephone Co., which is one of the big American corporations.

Safety Electric

Union membership of UE local 296 at Safety Electric Co. voted unanimously April 28 to accept a contract worked out with management. UE representative Kaplan pointed out that it was a moral victory since the company had agreed to most of the proposals asked for by the union. There are about 190 union members at Safety Electric which is located on Dixwell Avenue in Hamden.

Wage and fringe increases will total 54 cents an hour over two years. The hourly wage will rise from $3.57 to $3.76 now and $3.99 on May 1, 1973. That's approximately a 6% rise each year.

MB Electronics

Production workers at MB Electronics, who have been on strike since March 17, have been told that the company is going out of business.

Union officials met with management on May 11 to determine severance benefits, pension plan, extension of the health plan for six months, and vacation pay.

MB Electronics, which had been a subsidiary of the big corporation, Textron, Inc., since 1953, was sold to another big corporation, Gilmore Industries of Cleveland, Ohio,

Reduction in the aerospace industry had forced the layoff of two-thirds of MB employees over the last two years. The union had only 80 members left at the end.

Senator Exposes Anti-Labor Lobby

by John Wilhelm
Secretary-Treasurer, Local 217, Hotel & Restaurant Employees Union

The people of Connecticut got a revealing glimpse of the rotten side of State legislature lobbying in the closing moments of the State Senate session in Hartford May 3, as the Senate killed a bill to cut the state minimum wage for tipped workers.

Senator Wilber Smith, an outspoken black Democrat from Hartford who is Chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, stunned the Senate by blowing the whistle on Kevin Kenny. Kenny, a Hartford lawyer and bigwig on the Democratic State Central Committee (the party's governing body), is a highly-paid lobbyist for the Associated Restaurants of Connecticut -- the restaurant owners' group.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Smith strode on to the Senate floor shortly before adjournment and charged that Kenny, in a last-gasp effort to pass the owner-sponsored bill to cut the minimum wage, had tried to bribe him to back the bill.

Smith said Kenny offered him free meals in association member restaurants for the rest of the year, and free space for Smith's political speeches, press conferences, etc. Kenny denied the charges.

After Smith's charges, the bill died for lack of action as the Senate adjourned. The bill would have cut the legal minimum wage for waitresses, waiters, bellmen, and doormen from $1.35 an hour to $1.25. The restaurant owners, led by lobbyist Kenny, tried to get this outrageous windfall even though a Republican- controlled Wage Board advised against this 10 cent cut only a few months ago.

He Blew the Whistle

What stunned the other Senators, in the view of many legislative observers, was not so much Smith's charges but the fact that he blew the whistle publicly. It is generally believed that a lot of bribes and threats are thrown around the legislature by corporation lobbyists--some crude, as in this case, some more subtle economic threats from major industries which often hold life-or-death economic power over towns or whole areas of the state.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union Local 59 in Hartford said, in a statement released by President William Potter, that Senator Smith is a man of "unprecedented courage. . .not the type of man that would *demean the office by telling lies. As a matter of fact . . . he has demeaned the office by telling too much of the truth* to suit many of his colleagues."

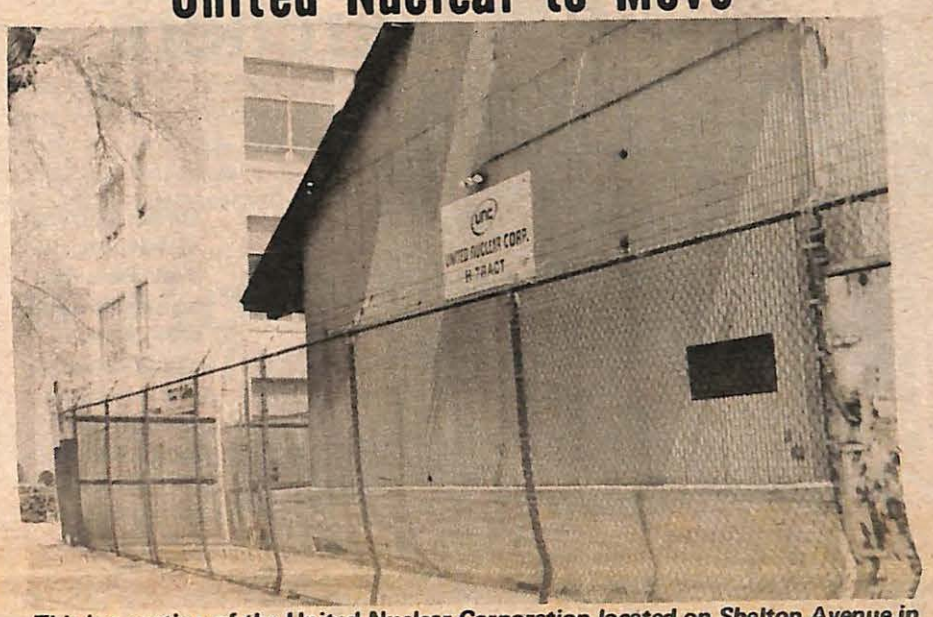
Smith's courageous stand probably prevented the bill passing, because most Republican senators and a few Democrats seemed to have succumbed to Kenny's persuasions and his political connections.

Cut Was Fought

Even though the wage cut would have affected mainly non-Union-workers, it was vigorously fought by the Connecticut State Labor Council, AFL–CIO, and Hartford Local 59 and New Haven Local 217 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union.

Seven Local 217 members made a trip to Hartford to talk to their Senators about the unfairness of a wage cut in this day of high prices. They were Deane Germe and Robyn Lewis of New Haven and Carol Dacey of Branford, all Sheraton-Park Plaza waitresses; Florence Harris of Trumbull, Les Shaw's Restaurant Waitress; Nicholas Barra of New Haven, a bartender: Stanley Orzechowski of North Branford, Publick House Restaurant waiter; and John Wilhelm of New Haven, Local 217 Secretary-Treasurer.

United Nuclear to Move



This is a portion of the United Nuclear Corporation located on Shelton Avenue in New Haven. UNC plans to close operations in New Haven and move its plant to Montville, Connecticut by the end of 1974. This is yet another in the continuing loss of production jobs - particularly in the unstable arms industry - which have boosted unemployment in this area.

(M-T photo by R. Milici).

by Ray Milici
Modern Times Staff

The United Nuclear Corp. has announced that much of its New Haven operations will be moved to Montville, Conn.

The Corporation plans to build a $10 million addition to its already existing Montville plant, in an effort to consolidate their operations. Mr. Hanlon, president of Local 8-718 Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers, said that between 800 and 900 jobs will be lost.

The exact number of lost jobs could not be immediately determined. Hanlon said about a third of the workers are black Americans. The loss of these jobs could prove to be even more serious.

The union has been seeking help from the NAACP in the Norwich and New London areas with this problem and have also travelled to Washington, D.C. to confront Conn. Senator Ribicoff and Congressman Giaimo. The union met with aides in the offices of Ribicoff and Giaimo to see what could be done to keep these jobs in New Haven.

But Hanlon said that it is more difficult to deal with this problem because the plant is shifting much of its operation into another part of the state, not out of the state.

According to a recent article, in the New Haven Register, United Nuclear Corp. is not poor. The Corp. has received $80 million in Atomic Energy Commission contracts over the past year and is still working on a $64 million contract received from the AEC in 1964

Labor Notes

LOCAL 35 SETTLES WITH YALE

Local 35 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union (HREIU) which represents 1100 dining hall and maintainance workers at Yale reached an agreement with Yale on the eve of a May 1 strike deadline. The issue was student employment. It had been the major issue in the 51 day strike last summer. Yale wanted the right - without restriction - to replace union members with students. The union, seeing a reduction in its numbers and a potential union-busting scab labor force resisted. The current settlement places restrictions on hiring of students and requires that they join the union. According to Local 35 business agent, Vincent Sirabella, this is a precedent setting agreement for university employment.

LODGE 609 CONTINUES NEGOTIATIONS

International Association of Machinists (IAM) Lodge 609 is continuing negotiations for a new three year contract with the Olin Corporation. Lodge 609 represents the production workers at Olin's Winchester-Western plant in New Haven -- the largest production facility in the city with over 1400 workers. Watch *Modern Times* for continued coverage of this important contract negotiations. The current contract expires on July 1.

NIXON'S TIMING

On the same day that Nixon announced the blockade and increased bombing of North Vietnam, the Pay Board announced a roll-back in the wage settlement of 45,000 East and Gulf Coast Longshoremen from a negotiated 16.5% to a range of between 9% and 12%. The vote on the roll-back was 6-1 with Fitzsimmons of the Teamsters the only dissenter. The Pay Board had previously ordered a reduction in the settlement for the West Coast longshoremen which precipitated the four union representatives to quit the Pay Board. Both East and West Coast dock unions won their wage increases after long strikes.

WAGE CONTROLS BUT NOT FOR EVERYONE

United Press International (UPI) reports that top corporation executives are fairing well under wage controls. Besides being able to hold down the wages of workers with the help of the Pay Board, top executives averaged a 14.4% salary increase in 1971. The chairmen of the 47 top corporations averaged $346,744 per year, presidents got $288,425 and the pay of the top vice-presidents was raised to $242,208. Harold S. Geneen, chairman of ITT was the highest paid at $812,494, followed by Henry Ford II at $689,000.

N.H. Teachers Decry War

A group from the New Haven Federation of Teachers AFL-CIO, have circulated a petition against the recent action taken in Vietnam.

The text and signatures below were submitted to *Modern Times*.

We, the undersigned members of the New Haven Federation of Teachers, Local 933, AFT, AFL–CIO, are appalled by the recent United States escalation of the war in Indochina and hereby urge our government to take the following action:

(1) an immediate cessation of all bombing of Indochina,

(2) an immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia, and

(3) the reallocation of the money the government now spends to wage a war in Indochina to appropriations for improving the housing, health care and education here at home.

Name and School

Fred Acquavita, Grant
Ellen Alpert, Lincoln-Bassett
Lelia Anderson, Scranton
Frank Annunziato, H.S. in the Community
Sherry Anspach, Music itinerant
Gerald Baldino, Winchester
Patricia Berg, Grant
Marshall Bergen, Hillhouse
Robert Biral, Lee
James Boger, Hillhouse
Matt Borenstein, H.S.C.
Willie Boyd, Hillhouse
Barney Brawer, King
Donald Breuler, Troup
Jocelyn Bursten, Grant
Mary Burt, Lincoln-Bassett
Dee Burtraw, Hillhouse
Frank Cacciutto, Lee
Peggye Campbell, Lincoln-Bassett
Frank Caparulo, Lee
Bill Carbone, Scranton
Maryann Casanova, Lincoln-Bassett
Robert Casey, Lee
Jonathan Clark, Lee
William Clemmons, Lincoln-Bassett
William Coden, Sheridan
Jacqueline Cohen, Lincoln-Bassett
John Colle, Hillhouse
Ron Comen, Troup
Tim Craine, H.S.C.
Polly Curtin, Hillhouse
Catherine Davis, Lincoln-Bassett
Deidre, DeCarion, Grant
Anthony DeLaurentis, Lincoln-Bassett
Jean Delphu, Grant
John Dodig, Troup
Patricia Doyle, Scranton
William Drago, Lincoln-Bassett
Freda Dunn, Scranton
Carol Edwards, Hillhouse
Sally Esposito, Hillhouse
Gwndolyn Ewing, Scranton
Judy Falaro, Lincoln-Bassett
James Ferguson, Lee
Laila Fontella, Hillhouse
Teresa Freeman, Hillhouse
Eleanor Fulton, Music itinerant
Carolyn Gaskins, Lincoln-Bassett
Polly Gassler, H.S.C.
Sue Gilliam, Hillhouse
Joan Gillette, Hillhouse
Jack Gillette, Hillhouse
Penny Goldwater, Winchester
Cynthia Green, H.S.C.
Rodney Hammel, Scranton
Bridget Hardy, Brennan
Kathleen Harris, Scranton
Paul Hazel, Lee
Ann Hinson, Grant
Lucille Hogan, Lee
Mary Johnson, Troup Annex
Edward Joyner, Hillhouse
Georgia Kaytis, H.S.C.
Bryan Laich, Troup
James LaPaglia, Troup
Richard Latham, Troup Annex
Bob Lavecih, Hillhouse
Nancy Leitz, Lincoln-Bassett
Susan Lubansky, Grant
Jane McCormack, Hillhouse
Joe Montagna, Winchester
Linda Montanari, Winchester
Jane Nathanson, Lee
Sharon Nathman, Scranton
Mary Nicholas, Winchester
Craig O'Connell, Lincoln-Bassett
Gaetano Parillo, Troup
Leigh Parillo, Music itinerant
Lynn Pastore, Lincoln-Bassett
Lilias Pippert, Hillhouse
Rosann Pollock, Lincoln-Bassett
Mary Reynolds, Scranton
Jacqueline Richardson, Hillhouse
Sue Rosen, Scranton
Elaine Roswig, Phy. handicapped
Burt Saxon, Lee
Herb Schwartz, Winchester
Chuck Shepard, Hillhouse
Jane Shopis, Brennan
Richard Silocka, Hillhouse
Leonard Slen, Hillhouse
Rhoda Spear, Lee
Elizabeth Sterenberg, Hillhouse
Elizabeth Tobin, Lincoln-Bassett
Judith Tomany, Scranton
Alyce Tuttle, Hillhouse
Edward Valla, Troup
Rudolph Volkman, Hillhouse
Sandra Waller, Hillhouse
Peggy Ward, H.S.C.
Ronni Wardlaw, Grant
Vivian Washington, Scranton
Beverly Weiner, Troup Annex
Lula White, Lee
Robert Winters, Hillhouse
Karen Wolfe, Troup
Lenore Zagin, Troup Annex

May 4th Marchers

On the morning of May 4th, students from area high schools and colleges, along with Yale workers and others, gathered at Battell Chapel to demonstrate again st the war. *Here, they file* out of the church to march through the Mall. M.T. Photo by Nick Heyer

Aldermen Urge War End Now

by Jeff Bannon
2nd Ward Democratic Committee

Twenty-six of New Haven's 30 aldermen last week called on Congress to enact legislation "providing for the immediate and complete withdrawal of all American military forces from Indo-China."

The anti-war action came in the form of a petition written by Alderwoman Lisa Price of Ward 1. Working with Yale students and other residents of her ward who felt a need to act in response to Nixon's latest escalation, she wrote the statement which served as a catalyst for broad community feeling against the war. The group, working out of Trumbull College at Yale, formed in response to the American bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong.

In addition to Aldermanic support, the petition received the endorsement of several political leaders and large numbers of New Haven voters. Democratic Chairman Arthur Barbieri, who recently came out for Senator George McGovern at least partially because of his anti-war position, signed the withdrawal call. Also, the petition was introduced in the Connecticut General Assembly by Senator Joe Lieberman and Representative Irv Stolberg, both of New Haven.

Ward Canvassing

To show popular support for immediate withdrawal, the group of Yale students working with Alderwoman Price circulated the petition among the registered voters in Ward 1. The students sought out Independents and Republicans as well as Democrats, so as not to bias the results. Out of 250 voters contacted, 152 or 61% signed the petition. Reports from canvassers indicated that there were more people opposed to the war than would sign their names to the withdrawal resolution. A student commented that "almost everybody is sick of the war but some people are still afraid of saying so publicly."

Alderwoman Price commented on the unity of feeling in New Haven against the Vietnam conflict, saying she "expects opinion in Ward 1 on this issue is similar to that in the city as a whole."

This consensus was communicated to Washington. U.S. Representative Robert Giaimo and Senators Abraham Ribicoff and Lowell Weicker were each sent a copy of the withdrawal petition.

Women Air Anti-War Sentiment

A group of women from New Haven Women's Liberation negotiated WNHC radio into airing their anti-war statement seven times on Thursday, May 11.

On May 10, 60 women sat in at the radio station and asked for 10 minutes of air time every two hours for the following 24 hours. "We feel women's voices need to be heard to protest Nixon's recent escalation of the Vietnam War," they said.

After an hour and a half of negotiations with station owner George Grande, it was agreed that the women's statement would be shortened to one and a half minutes and would be aired seven times on May 11.

Text of Statement

"We are representatives from New Haven Women's Liberation who came to WNHC feeling that no mass media has presented a women's view of the war crisis

"Women's anger and outrage against the war has not been counted. Women aren't supposed to have opinions about politics and war because it's men's work.

"Why is the president risking a third world war? This is an election game. If North Vietnam accepts Nixon's offer, he will look like a hero. If they refuse he can say 'I did my best.' The president is threatening violent confrontation. How can he keep bombing and mining and call it peace?

"Nixon claims he is de-escalating the war. American troops have been removed but American technology has created a computer run air war.

"Why is it that men make wars? Little boys are taught to be good fighters. Male culture glorifies war. Nixon's recent statements reveal the most blatant form of machismo--defending male honor with bloodshed and killing.

"The Vietnamese want self-determination, but the U.S. wants to decide for Vietnam what kind of government they shall have. As women we identify with the Vietnamese struggle because we too are fighting for the right to control our lives. North Vietnamese women are fighters with men in a common battle against the U.S. invaders. If female liberation is realized in Vietnam, it can serve as a model for our own liberation.

"Unemployment is at an all-time high, people's energies and our country's resources are being misused and wasted. Women can not accept this military policy. It is our right and responsiblity to act against these deadly decisions made by a handful of men."

Let Nixon 'Hack It'

from Workers Newsletter
Yale-New Haven Hospital

On Friday, April 21, a protest by students, faculty and workers against the war in Vietnam was held outside the Yale Medical School. Mrs. Eilene Toles of Dietary made the following speech at this protest:

"On behalf of the Concerned Hospital Workers of Yale-New Haven Hospital, I would like to talk a little about how we feel about the war in Vietnam. The war hurts everybody, but working people most of all. As a working person, I myself have a son in service and he and I fear that he may have to go to Vietnam. We working people pay for this war with our taxes and our sons. In the meantime, we have to do without enough jobs, schools and housing, because so much of the money goes to Vietnam instead.

We, the Concerned Hospital Workers, have been fighting for a union at Yale-New Haven Hospital. Instead of fighting a war in Vietnam, why don't we get ourselves together and fight for our dignity and rights here?

We the Concerned Hospital Workers, are very pleased to be a part of a protest that includes professionals, students, workers and concerned people. The war affects all of us, and we must all work together to end it.

So if Nixon wants a war, let him go out and fight it, and leave our sons at home."

Viet Vets Take Statewide Action

by Cathy Benz
Vietnam Veterans Against the War

Members of the Connecticut chater of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) have responded to Nixon's recent war escalations with local actions, civil disobedience demonstrations, rallies and speeches across Connecticut.

In response to the Administration's mobilization of combat forces and the shelling of both the North and South Vietnamese coastlines by the U.S. Navy, members of VVAW read a proclamation closing down the sub base at Groton on April 26. Accompanied by a small crowd of fellow demonstrators and sympathizers the vets then marched to the gate of the naval base and sat down in the driveway, blocking all vehicles from exit or entrance. Navy officials and Groton police allowed the vets to sit for 12 hours before finally arresting them at midnight. The arrests came as the ranks of demonstrators swelled and members of the Committee for Nonviolent Action from Voluntown appeared with coffee, sandwiches and blankets.

On April 29th the veterans sponsored a showing of the film *Winter Soldier* at

See Vets, page 9

Political Activity Grows at SCSC

Chris Doob
Southern Connecticut State College

On May 4 Southern Connecticut State College had an all-day program protesting the recent escalation of the Vietnam War. It consisted of 11 workshops, several films, a rally with speakers, musical groups, a dancer and a candlelight vigil. But while May 4 itself was a success and in fact very exciting to many who participated, we who organized it felt that more important than simply the events of the day was the sudden breakthrough in years of political apathy.

Southern is a state school, a people's school, dependent upon a conservative legislature for most of its funding. Recognizing this dependence, the administration faculty, and students have always cooperated to keep the conservative reputation of the school intact. While other schools were protesting, Southern remained quiet.

Two years ago, for example, amidst all the national arousal of May Day, Southern students were suddenly thrown off campus from Friday evening until Monday morning, and it was occupied by National Guard troops, ordered into New Haven by the Governor. In spite of a burdensome cost and inconvenience to many, there was little more than grumbling when students returned the next week. The reaction would not be placid now, because some of us at Southern are becoming aware of our political rights.

This started when there was a rally of all area colleges to plan anti-war actions. The 20 representatives of Southern who were present decided to hold a rally the next day on campus. It was held, and while many felt it was disorganized, out of it came a meeting that evening to plan further action.

Getting it Together

And out of that first meeting grew another, then another, and soon an organized effort of some 30 people to prepare for May 4. We established committees to plan out the publicity, workshops, speakers and the vigil, and along the way we hit some snags. We had not worked with each other before and few of us had ever been involved with something like this. But, as time went on, we found that we could work well in a structure free from formal leaders and all through our meetings would be comments like: "I can't believe this is Southern;" or "It's like a dream." And when the Fourth came it was no surprise the activities came off well. Except for the rain that forced our rally and workshops to be held indoors, there were no major hitches.

Here are typical reactions from two of the organizers. One said about May 4 itself: There was quality not quantity. The people who attended the rally were very together. There was an atmosphere of people together that was very unusual for this school. And the workshops, though not too many participated, were very educational. The only thing I regret about the Fourth is that more didn't participate for their own benefit."

And another spoke about the overall effort: "In this dehumanized age, some people are still willing to make a try. There have been so many good feelings the last few weeks, even though little has actually been accomplished. We all want the oneness, the unity of life, to be able to embrace the world as a lover, and a time will come when no one will stop us."

After the Fourth there was only a week more of classes, and then came finals. We had a meeting Monday of that week and decided to maintain contact with each other but, except for a fifteen-minute vigil every noon until Friday, to discontinue major activity until next fall. But then when Nixon declared the blockade of North Vietnam, we set up a program for writing letters to congressmen urging them to stand against this latest piece of insanity and to end the war right away. This was a small gesture perhaps, but it was done instantly, easily on a campus that three weeks before would have remained inert.

UNH Protest Mounts

by Bob Atkins
University of New Haven

At the University of New Haven there had been little anti-war activity before the end of April. For instance, at an anti-war rally April 15, there were very few students and not much enthusiasm. Now, by mid-May, there is a strong anti-war sentiment on the campus. We have had a successful student strike, large enthusiastic meetings, and a petition drive obtaining over 5,000 signatures against the war. Here's how it developed.

On the night of April 25 about twenty of us got together to attempt to come up with a new way to reach the students in order to get them to do something about the war and to let them know what their inaction would show the Nixon administration, basically that they approved of its policies. After talking for many hours and reaching a dead end someone came up with an off-the-wall idea that most of us rejected. The idea was to take over one of the buildings on the campus.

We discussed the idea for quite a long time and most of the discussion centered around the premise that it was not feasible and would serve only to alienate rather that get the support of the other students. As we talked about the idea more and more we realized that it was feasible and if done properly could serve to open the eyes of the students and at least make them think, perhaps for the first time, about what was going on. We were no longer as concerned about getting people on our side as we were about simply finding out where everyone stood on the issue.

Building Occupied

At 7:15 a.m., after a long night of discussion and planning, we entered the engineering building and within two minutes had it completely barricaded. There were thirteen of us inside and many of the people we had been working with were on the outside talking to other students, explaining what we had done and why. There were no attempts to enter the building because it was apparant, from the outside, that these attempts would be futile.

When we finally did leave, at 11:00 a.m., there was a crowd of approximately 500 people gathered around the building and it was obvious that we were not too well loved. We went immediately to a public address system that was set up for us by the administration and started speaking to the crowd. There were no speeches, instead we simply talked to the students and told them how we felt and why we did what we did. In the hour that we spent talking to them there were hardly any people drifting away, they wanted to hear what we had to say and we soon realized that we had their support.

On that day, April 26, the Board of Governors of UNH issued a statement abhorring the war and the policies of the Nixon administration. A group was formed to draft and take into the community a petition against the war. Over 5,000 signatures have been obtained from the New Haven-West Haven area.

Student Strike

There was a faculty meeting on April 27. An overwhelming majority voted to close the school on May 4 and allow students the option of working full time on the anti-war movement. Students could either take the grade they had as of April 28, withdraw with an incomplete, or come to some other agreement with their instructor.

The president of UNH called for a meeting of the presidents of the six area colleges (UNH, Southern Conn., Yale, Albertus, Quinnipiac and South Central) to draft a statement condemning the Southeast Asian war. All but presi-Jennings from Southern complied and issued a strong statement against the war.

We have had meetings which have drawn large numbers of people to discuss what we can do to help end the war and we have shown films and slide shows about the war to larger and larger audiences.

There is now a strong anti-war sentiment on the UNH campus. People are concerned and appalled by the atrocities and foolishness of our government in Southeast Asia and are working hard to let others know about it and to get them to do something about it.

On April 26, a group of students at the University of New Haven occupied a campus building for several hours to dramatize their opposite to Nixon's Vietnam policies. They entered the engineering building at 7:15 am and remained until 11 am. The top picture shows UNH president Peterson talking to students in occupied building. After the students left the building, they spoke to a crowd of over500(bottom photo)about their reasons for their actions. See accompanying story.(M.T. photos coutesy of UNH News)

Equal Rights Law Discriminates...

Continued from page 10.

Commission holds a different concept of the purpose of Government and because they are totally unaware of what the real working women and the housewives of America really want.

The members of that Commission do not bake the bread for America, nor package the meat, nor clean the hotel rooms, nor staff the production lines, nor ring up out retail purchases.

The equal rights amendment permits no negotiation or compromise, no matter what the circumstances. Under the amendment, it would simply become unconstitutional for any law to distinguish in its application between men and women. The equal rights amendment contains no guarantee that labor law protections now applicable to women will be extendedto men. True equality and equal benefits would come if protective legislation were extended to men. If the equal rights amendment passes women will still be burdened with domestic chores and their jobs, *and* compulsory overtime and smaller health, life insurance and safety benefits.

Editorial

This Wretched Dream

The editorial for this issue is the text of a speech which Stan Heller made on behalf of the American Independent Movement at one of the recent rallies against the war in Vietnam.

Over the past few years, a large number of politicians, newspaper columnists and ex-Kennedy advisors have decided that American troops should be brought home from Vietnam. Abandoning the war they so long advocated, they tell us now that it was all a mistake, a blunder, a terrible tragedy. Vietnam was a quicksand that our government wandered into foolishly but with a decent heart.

When I hear talk like that I think back to a TV interview I saw several years ago. A reporter was questioning a woman whose son had just been killed in Vietnam. She said, "If we pull out now, then what did he go over there for, what did he fight for, what did he die for? If we pull out now his life will have been for nothing." The only thing keeping her from total despair was that he had died for the good of the American people.

When I hear people today say, "Well, it was just a bad mistake," then I begin to feel sick. For are we to tell the mothers and widows of our 50,000 dead that it was all for nothing, all a mistake, all just part of Lyndon Johnson's tragedy. Should they be comforted with that?

We all know or should know that it was no mistake. That Vietnam was no exception. That it was, on the contrary, typical of the way the U.S. dealt with the poorer countries for the last 80 years. We've got colonies in Puerto Rico and Panama. We've overthrown governments in Guatemala for United Fruit and in Indonesia for the oil companies. We give millions in guns to any two bit South American dictator willing to protect Rockefeller's investments.

The naked truth about our foreign policy is that our government sees its job as keeping other countries poor and helpless so our corporations and banks can get rich. The only freedom our government is every willing to defend is the freedom to make a buck off other peoples misery.

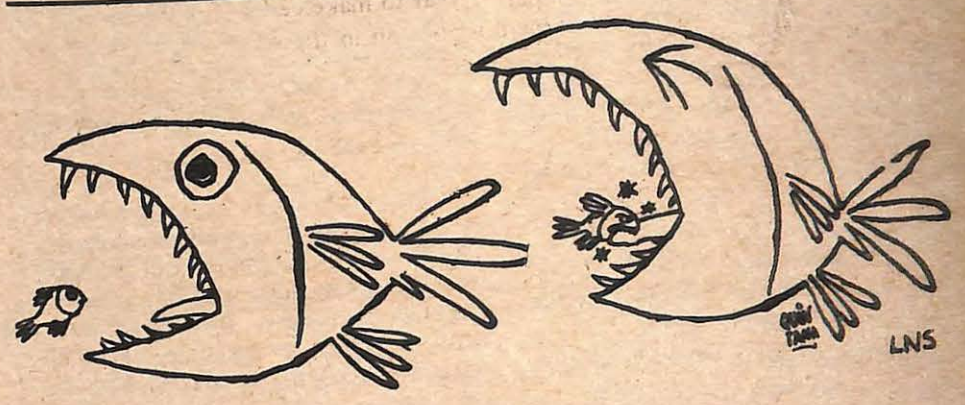
A few weeks ago the morning news had a story about American blood banks in Haiti. Haitians sell their blood, sometimes daily to American businessmen who then ship it to the U.S. for four hundred percent profit. They asked the director of one of these banks why Haiti was chosen. His answer was honest. He said they chose Haiti because Haitians don't ask much money for their blood. What a kind and generous people! In a nutshell, this is why we are in Vietnam, to preserve the right of American companies to profit from the sale of Haitian blood.

For this wretched dream all those Americans and all those Vietnamese have perished. Their deaths must be seen as an enormous blood price. A terrible price we had to pay before the American people could be roused to action. Before they could be roused to battle the beast of corporate greed. Before they could decide to destroy the beast once and for all.

The question is, "How can we defeat the men and women of wealth and power who direct our system on its awful course?"

For years we have been coming to anti-war protests and that's important. It restrains the President's more monstrous impulses. But you can't shame the corporations and banks into changing their ways. They've been too long addicted to money and power for that.

And voting for a candidate for the presidency who promises peace is no way to destroy the power of the ruling classes. Certainly it is always best to have the better of two evils. But we will never get more than evil from the political machines and their millionaire backers.



Our main task should be the building of power, power that can't be taken from us when rich hearts turn less sympathetic. And this power can only be the power of the American working people.

We must resolve to build these organizations first to the point where they can protect the welfare of their members and then to the point where they can challenge the corporations, banks, generals, and political machines for direction of our society.

If you look at America today, you see two kinds of power. One is the dominating power of the rich, the other is the power of the organizations of working men and women. I'm talking about the small, largely defensive powers of unions, community groups and their political lobbying. Only these groups have the possibility within them to grow and become potent opponents of our rulers' brutal strategies.

It will be a hard, extremely slow struggle. But it is the only way that has a chance. And if we really want to honor and cherish the memory of our 50,000 dead and of the thousands and thousands to die in wars yet unborn, we must begin now on this difficult, but noble effort.

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MODERN TIMES is published by the American Independent Movement (AIM) as its political organ. Work on MODERN TIMES is done by volunteers, both members and non-members of AIM. The political views of AIM are given in the editorial. We encourage contributions of the New Haven community in the form of articles and letters.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, George Andrews, Harry Andrews, Gary Benenson, Matt Borenstein, Jerry Cohen, Ellen Comisso, Vittorio Comisso, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Tony Dominski, Art Fleischner, Paul Gill, Sam Goodwin, Beverly Gouaux, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Eileen Hoffman, Peter Jackson, Karl Lechow, Art Mazer, Ray Milici, Patti Miller, Laurie Nussdorfer, Joseph Fusco Renee Poirier, Peter O'Connell, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Dick Wieland, Ed Breuler Henry Tamarin, Rick Wolff, Karen Wolff.

To Our Readers

Dear Friends:

May. A month of births and deaths.

Mother Mary Jones born (1830). Haymarket Massacre (1886). U.S. Marines invade Santo Domingo (1965). Kent State students slain (1970). Karl Marx born (1818). Vietnamese defeat French at Dienbienphu (1954). John Brown born (1800). Jackson State students slain (1970). National Women's Suffrage Association founded (1869). Malcolm X born (1925). Memorial Day Massacre of Republic Steel strikers (1937).

As you think about the significance of these events and others, we'd like to ask you to think also about *Modern Times*.

Modern Times was founded in May of 1970 and has been coming out regularly ever since. We were small when we started, and we're still small. But we're proud of some things we've been able to do.

Our purpose in starting *Modern Times* was to provide some alternative to the anti-black, anti-labor, anti-youth, anti-women papers that stifle New Haven. By surviving even two years, we've shown that alternatives are possible.

We felt that if we went to the working people of New Haven and asked them to tell their own stories, we would show that they are not "hostile hardhats" but people concerned about the conditions they see around them and increasingly interested in organizing to change those conditions.

We felt that if we emphasized the connections among the various struggles for social change going on today that people would see those connections and the need for all groups to unite- blacks and whites, workers and students, men and women, younger and older.

We think people are recognizing this need. And we're proud to see *Modern Times* being read by more and more labor and community activists.

But we may not survive another two years. President Nixon's price heat-up may prove too much for us, even though we operate on a shoestring.

As we enter our third year, we have already lasted longer than many progressive papers or groups. We couldn't have lasted this long without generous help from people like you, help we deeply appreciate.

We know you receive many appeals for funds every week. But we make this kind of appeal only once a year.

Please help us to survive another year. Help us to grown and, (maybe,' make an impact on history right here in New Haven. We need to raise $5000 a year. Will you send some financial assistance so that *Modern Times* will not die before next May comes around? ($30, for example, would pay for four subscriptions for a year to people of your choice.)

We, and others, will thank you for your help.

For peace, freedom, justice

The *Modern Times* Staff

Money Talks ★ City Budget Bargains Not Cheap

by Rick Wolff
Modern Times Staff

I know it's not really funny, but if only to keep from crying, let's take a look at the light side of the city budget proposed by Mayor Guida for 1972-1973.

For reasons you can guess, the first item to hit my eye was the smallest expenditure in the budget. Our city is going to put out $15 (that's right, $15) over next year to supply the needs of the Board of Ethics. Now that is what I call cutting the spending to the bare bones. No waste here.

But wait. What does the Board of Ethics do? According to Article 46 of the Charter of the City of New Haven the Board of Ethics is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the Code of Ethics. Now the Code says it is illegal for any paid official of the city to engage in "any direct or indirect financial or other interest in matters affecting the city."

So just think. Our city is run by officials so pure that it only costs us $15 per year to make certain no hanky panky goes on in the serious business of spending our tax dollars. Don't you feel better about the budget already?

Debt Service

The next item to catch my attention was the second biggest type of spending the city will do in 1972-1973: it is called "Debt Service." Here's what I found out about this from some experts. It seems that our Mayors over the years figured that they wouldn't be Mayors very long if they really raised our taxes as much as they wanted to. So instead they got the money by borrowing it from big banks and insurance companies.

When I heard this, I wanted to hit someone. Because who's kidding who? The money in the banks is our deposits, and the money in the insurance companies is the premiums we pay. So the city is getting our money in the end anyway. But at this point I decided not to ask any questions, because the expert I was talking to looked at me as if I was too stupid to get it straight.

The expert continued. Since the mayor gets the money he wants by borrowing, he said, we lucky taxpayers don't have to pay so many taxes. Well, not right away he said. "Right away?" I said. "Yeah," he said, looking at me again like I just stepped on his sore toes, "because of course the city has to raise taxes to pay back what it borrows plus interest." Those two little words, "plus interest", caused a sudden, sharp pain in my left side. Nodding at me with a smile that left me feeling 2 feet tall, he finished, "And that interest is what the budget calls Debt Service. It's only $10,737,581 in 1972-1973." I shuffled on down the street muttering "Thanks a lot, pal." Anyway, that's the story on that.

Where Does It Come From

Now if you are all still with me, let's finish our happy holiday tour of our bud get with a look at where all this money is coming from. On paper, 72% comes from us directly and the rest mainly from money given to New Haven by the State of Connecticut. The expert who explained this to me tried to reassure me. "See," he said, "for every three quarters you pay, the State chips in its two bits." I went away with all sorts of warm feelings toward Hartford. Until I got home and told my neighbor's 8-year old about it. He looked at me just like that first expert did, like nobody could be so dense. "And where do you suppose," he sneered, "Hartford gets the money that it so sweetly gives New Haven?"

At that point I got a bad headache. I decided to stop my research on the budget. After all, why should I worry? Isn't there a Board of Ethics that makes sure everything is on the up and up?

Those who take the meat from the table
Teach contentment.

Those for whom the taxes are destined
Demand sacrifice.

Those who eat their fill speak
to the hungry
Of wonderful times to come.

Those who lead the country into the abyss
Call ruling too difficult
for ordinary men.

--Bertolt Brecht

Write On

Movie Questioned

To the Editors:

We have always felt that **Modern Times** should reflect a variety of views and opinions in the radical and labor movement. Occasionally we find some articles that appear to be at variance with the purposes of the paper itself.

The review of **The Godfather** in the May 1 issue is not only a case in point--it is also naive, romantic, and betrays a woeful lack of knowledge of history.

The characters in this "story" are far from the loving heroes the reviewer portrays. These are the same gangsters who acted as union busters and strike breakers in the great organizing campaigns of the 30's. They were the racketeers who preyed on poor workers and small neighborhood businesses, enforcing their will by beating and killing those who resisted. A reading of history of the American labor movement will show the difficult struggle progressive and socialist organizers went through to drive these elements out--a struggle which still goes on in different forms today.

If the "Corleones" made it "to the top" they are no more to be admired than the Morgans, Rockefellers and other "self-made" capitalists whose hired goons they were.

Modern Times should be printing stories on people such as Foster, Mother Bloor, Haywood, Debs, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Marcantonio for its readers to emulate.

The movie reviews in general take up too much space on individual films. Certainly there is no need for a free 3 by 4 inch ad for this picture.

This review was written by "**Modern Times Staff**". Certainly not the entire staff. It would be better to head such articles "by a staff member."

It is also unfortunate that the May 1 issue had nothing about the history of this holiday. May 1 became an international holiday, but it grew out of the memorials for the victims of the Chicago Haymarket massacre in 1886. The massacre took place at a rally during the struggle for the eight hour day.

If we can see ourselves as part of an ongoing yet changing movement we will be better equipped to take victories and defeats in perspective and thus remain consistent in our commitment to the aims expressed on the Editorial page.

Comradely yours,
Lillian and Joe Dimow

Busing?

To the Editors:

A crucial point in the whole busing "issue" is, I think, being overlooked.

Who will pay the price tag for the so-called *improved* inner-city school systems once the President completes his twin promises of reducing property taxes and preventing their use to finance public schools???

There are already indications that the funding will, predictably, come from the inner-city low income residents themselves as part of the national value-added (read sales) tax.

During the 1930's a similar plan was sponsored by a Californian, Dr. Townsend, who was considered a kind of Father Coughlin right-winger. Today, Mr. Townsend would most likely be U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Concerned for Equal Rights

Wolff Challenged

To the Editors:

Mr. Rick Wolff, in his April 15, 1972 article on political contributions, calculates that the Olin Family gave in 1968 the equivalent of $25 per employee to the Republican Party. Mr. Wolff then said 'let's assume the average employee does contribute $1, then, the Olin family "can expect 25 times the favours from politicians than the average employee can ever expect."

Assuming Mr. Wolff's logic was correct (which is doubtful--do those who contribute double the average to A.I.M. have double the favours?) his calculations have gone astray. According to Olin Corporation's 1971 Annual Report, there are 30,000 Olin employees which when divided by $70,000 (Mr. Wolff's figure on the Olin contribution) is $2.33 per employee. If you choose to allocate it per shareholder it would be $1.21 per shareholder and per outstanding share, only one-third of a cent per share.

S. Tudor
620 Orange St.
New Haven, Conn

Free School At Powder Ridge

Open University, a new Community learning exchange, is being established at the Powder Ridge Ski Area in Middlefield. Informal in concept, the University will cover both academic and practical subjects, and will be open to all without entrance requirements or fees.

The format for the Open University will be extremely flexible, entertaining new ideas and subject matter in a non-traditional fashion with faculty and student both sharing in an open and free atmosphere.

Registration for courses is now being accepted on a first come first serve basis. Interested persons or groups should write "Open University, c/o Powder Ridge Ski Area" or phone for additional information, 349-3454.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

The signs read Involvement, Responsibility, Privilege, Register to Vote, and on Wednesday May 10 over 100 high school students participated in a Voter Registration Drive at Richard C. Lee. Designed to broaden student experiences in politics and bring the 18 year old vote out, the program included such speakers as Secretary of State Gloria Schaeffer, the League of Women Voters, and various local politicians.

Mr. Ernest Adinolfi, senior history teacher and advisor to the History Club which initiated the program said of the student turn-out, "We exceeded our expectations." The Registration Drive ran from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. with the League of Women Voters on hand to offer assistance to the new voters. Other Lee High activities in the following weeks include:

May 19--Dance sponsored by the Lee High Jets, a neighborhood youth group. Music will be by the popular Classified Edition and a dance contest is included.
May 31-Senior Awards Night. All seniors with outstanding academic or athletic achievements and also seniors whose contributions to Lee were extraordinary will be honored.
June 2-Classes of 72 and 73 present "On the Threshold of a Dream," 8:00 p.m.-12 a.m. at Valle's Steak House, West Haven. Music will be by Tension.
June 15-Class Night. Lee seniors recall their four year experiences in this light night of wit and satire at Fair Haven Middle School Auditorium.
June 21-Graduation, 8:00 p.m. at Woolsey Hall.

Students protest presence of Marine recruiter on Yale campus on May11. (MT photo by Dave Vine).

Continued from page 1

At the press conference the group issued a statement which explained that they were setting aside their usual differences in this moment of crisis.

They pledged to act together:

"We will support legislation directing the President to withdraw promply all United States military forces from Indochina, subject only to the release of all American prisoners--and to take no military action in Indochina inconsistent with that withdrawal. We believe *this to be a necessary exercise of the constitutional authority of the Congress*, and an appropiate way of restoring the balance of power between the President and the people. We believe also that this is the road to peace with honor.

In the question period which followed the reading of the joint statement, Sirabella stressed that the bad state of the economy at home and the war in Vietnam result from the same set of priorities in Washington. Speaking on behalf of the Grater New Haven Central Labor Council which passed a resolution against the escalation last April 18 meeting, Sirabella said:

" Once again , this government has placed a monkey on the backs of the poor and the working class --generosity for big business and the banks, penalties for workers and the poor. ....The American worker is tired of being the principal victim of Nixon's ruinous policies in Vietnam, and his failure to deal with rising unemployment, short work weeks and run-away inflation. The workers can be expected to speak out more loudly than ever before. They want out of Vietnam and a healthy econ-omy at home."

Coming Anti-War Actions

After several weeks of almost daily actions againisy the war , the numbers of protestors and forms of protest continue to grow. On Friday, May19, the Downtown Cooperative Ministry and the Connecticut Citizens for Peace organized a noontime vigil for peace on the New Haven Green. Bishop Joseph F. Donnelly, Rev. Craig Biddle III, Rev.William S. Coffin and Rabbi Robert E. Goldburg led prayers for peace. The downtown churches will toll their bells until the war is over.

Several hundred people from New Haven will make the trip to Washington once again on Sunday, May21 for a massive peaceful demonstration. See the box on page1 for where to call for bus reservations.

Davis Letters No Proof

by Joelle Dominski
Modern Times Staff

The trial of Angela Davis in California has become focused on three letters written by the black woman Communist to George Jackson when he was in prison.

The prosecutor claims that the letters are now his most important evidence despite the fact that they were not even found until a year after the original charges were pressed. He argued that if the documents were not brought before the jury, "justice is a foregone hope." He argued that they show the "callousness and disregard of human life that motivated the events" of August 7, 1970.

Miss Davis is accused of providing the guns used in an escape attempt at Marin County Courthouse, August 7, 1970.

The defense tried to keep the documents out of court. The letters do not mention guns, a courtroom escape, or August 7.

The judge agreed that much of the material was irrelevant and highly prejudicial, but he allowed a seven page edited version to be read to the jury.

Her letters are filled with long passages on political ideology. On black nationalism, for instance: "You are so right about the so-called Black Bourgeoisie--pseudo-class consciously created by the white rulers as a force to further bridle our rebellion, as just one more instrument of repression."

On the role of women: "In Cuba, I saw women patrolling the streets with rifles on their backs--defending the revolution. But also, young campanieras educating their husbands and lovers--demythologizing Machismo. After all, if women can fight, manage factories, then men ought to be able to help with the house, children..."

On non-violence: "The spectre of Sharpville, South Africa, thousands machine-gunned, kneeling in the streets, protesting Aparteid, non-violently. Non-violence as a philosophy is a philosophy of suicide." (The prosecutor read only the last line out of context to claim that Davis was capable of violent acts.)

Parts of the letters concerned her daily activities, most political; "It must be close to 2 a.m. I've just returned from Franklin and Kendras'--meeting place for the Soledad Defense Committee. My roommate, Tamu and I have been evaluating the meeting--she has gone to see after her crying six-months old infant. The meeting: long, encouraging, overcrowded with brothers and sisters eager to learn, work, revolt, build."

There were several passages about her love for Jackson--whom she met only a couple of times--and always with observers present in a jail cell: "Something in you has managed to smash through the fortress I long ago erected around my soul. I wonder what it is. I'm very glad. I love you." And in another letter: "I love you, I love my people --that's all thatmatters." (The prosecutor used these lines to claim that she was so much in love that she could have *committed any crime.)*

Perhaps most important to an understanding of why Ms. Davis was put on the FBI's most wanted list were her ideas, not her acts. About revolution, she says in the letters, "As Tom Paine said in 1791: 'As revolutions have begun, it is natural to expect that other revolutions will follow." Altho the bourgeoisie rose to power by waging a revolutionary struggle, it abhors the idea that continuation of that struggle, this time on the part of the exploited masses, led by their former black slaves must mean their destruction as a class. The bourgeoisie has an historical vision. History is a thing of the past, dead, closed; its proper abode the museum. It cannot see the explosive present, the future as history. Altho we must deal the blow, it is they who are committing suicide. Good riddance."

Complete texts of the letters may be obtained at the Angela Davis Bookstore, 17 Broadway.

Teachers Offered Cut

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

After over two months of negotiations with the New Haven Federation of Teachers (NHFT), the city Board of Education has declared an impasse. According to the NHFT, the Board has not yet negotiated.

According to the NHFT, . . . "the message is clear. The Board doesn't want to give *smaller* increases in salaries and benefits -- it doesn't want to give *any* increases nor improve working conditions won over the past seven years."

The changes the Board wants in the contract "may well serve to lower the quality of education in New Haven." In addition, the Board has maintained that requests for educational improvements in the contract are not even negotiable.

Although the NHFT has offered to modify its proposal, the Board has remained firm on its original offer, submitted on March 13.

The Board's Offer

A summary of the Board's offer follows:

– No improvements in salaries, benefits or working conditions.
– Elimination of present provisions covering voluntary and paid lunch duty, relief from non-teaching loads, and all miscellaneous leaves of absence.
– Changes in present provisions which would result in a longer work year, additional daily teaching periods, a longer work day and shorter lunch periods.

The impasse was reported by the Board to the State Education Commissioner who is in charge of mediation in this case. The Commissioner has over 30 mediation cases in front of him now and will probably not get to New Haven until August.

Motor Inn Strike

Continued from page 2

The Stratford Motor Inn is owned by Motor Hotels, Inc., whose president is Eli Burde of Bridgeport. The Publick House is woned by Restaurant Associates Industries, Inc., of New York. Contracts covering the motel's seven union employees and the restaurant's 50 workers expired March 15, 1972.

Attempts To Demoralize Workers

According to Wilhelm, "The motel has shown its bad faith by refusing even the common courtesy of extending the old contract while we try to negotiate a new one, and by firing Mrs. Shirley Poupart of Shelton, the Union Steward, to try to demoralize the workers".

"As for Restaurant Associates". Wilhelm said, "here is a giant of the restaurant industry asking workers to take a pay cut, even though its 1971 per-share profit showed an improvement over 1970 of almost 400 per cent".

"These are prime examples". Wilhelm charged, "of the union-busting attitude taken in 1972 by too many corporations, large and small. Our Union will not accept this arrogant attitude. We will not accept wage cuts from companies whose profits are escalating."

Local 217 had previously announced that it had filed unfair labor practices charges against the Stratford Motor Inn with both the National and State Labor Relations Boards. Hearings are pending on those charges.

McGovern In State Delegate Drive

by Charlie Scheiner
McGovern for President Campaign

Although Connecticut's Presidential Primaries are not as glamorous as those of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and California there is some action here. McGovern forces are running in primaries for State Convention Delegates in about 20 Connecticut towns on June 1. The delegates elected that day, as well as those who were uncontested in primaries, will then meet to choose 39 of Connecticut's 51 delegates to the National Convention in Miami. The Miami Convention, on July 10, will select the Democratic presidential nominee.

In New Haven, McGovern forces were preparing to run a primary for the Elm City's 60 delegates to the State Convention, but they won a victory before the fight had really begun. Democratic Town Chairman Arthur T. Barbieri, no friend of the reformers, announced his support for George McGovern on April 25.

"In this year's lively and healthy competition for the Democratic Presidential nomination," Barbieri said, "one leader has emerged with the skill, the heart, and the nation-wide appeal to lead us to victory in November. He was one of the first leaders in the crusade for peace in Southeast Asia, but he is no one-issue candidate. He is the author of some of the most important people-serving legislation to come out of Congress. He stands tall among all Senators and Congressmen for his courage and devotion to principle."

"I shall do all I can to promote and support the nomination and election of George McGovern to the Presidency," Barbieri continued. "And I shall urge my friends and long-time co-workers to do the same."

In the two weeks since his statement, Barbieri has done just that. An informal poll of the 60 people he appointed as State Convention Delegates from New Haven, of whom about 55 are regular (as opposed to reform) Democrats, indicated that almost all of them are supporting McGovern.

In addition, Barbieri has been working with McGovern leaders on the city, state and national levels to ensure that the South Dakota Senator gets enough delegates from Connecticut and elsewhere to win the nomination on the first ballot.

McGovern's Connecticut drive has received several other endorsements recently, including U.S. Senator Abraham Ribicoff and New Haven State Senate adversaries Joseph Lieberman and Edward Marcus. However, there are still many towns in the state whose Democratic Party regulars are not supporting McGovern, and McGovern people are waging challenge primary campaigns in these towns.

Major primaries for the McGovern effort are in Norwalk, West Haven, Hartford, West Hartford, Enfield, and New Britain. Anyone who wants more information about these, or about nearby State-wide primaries in New Jersey (June 6) or Rhode Island (May 23) should call New Haven McGovern Headquarters (787-4168). Primaries in Connecticut will be held on June 1 for any town which has one.

New Move To Impeach Nixon

by David Adams
Modern Times Staff

Some New Haveners reacted to Nixon's new escalation in Vietnam by calling for his impeachment. At Yale Law School a group of law students wrote up a formal resolution, describing the actual laws that Nixon has broken, and within a day and a half 250 law students had signed it.

For Richard and Alice Mezzotero and others in Hamden, the impeachment call was not new. They have been circulating petitions in the New Haven area for over a year now, stating that Nixon has broken the law and should be impeached. Over 1,000 signatures have been collected on the formal petition which was begun by the the non-partisan Citizens for Governmental Restraint in Minneapolis.

The Yale Law students are taking their resolution to various Congressmen, including Representative Ryan of New York, to have it introduced into the U.S. Congress. The Mezzoteros told *Modern Times* that the Minneapolis group will be taking the issue to Federal District Court in the District of Columbia on June 15.

A number of Congressmen have already already called for Nixon's impeachment, including the new woman representative from New York, Bella Abzug, and the black representative Ron Dellums from California.

Richard (above) and Alice Mezzotero have been circulating a petition to impeach President Nixon for over a year. (M-T photo by Mike Lattimore.)

Laws Broken by Nixon

The charges made at Yale Law School documented three areas in which Nixon is breaking the law:

(1) "(Nixon) is engaging the armed forces of the United States of America in warfare in Southeast Asia against Nations against which the Congress of the United States has not declared war."

(2) "(Nixon) has committed and is committing War Crimes, as defined by the International Military Tribunal (Nuremburg) . . .

"The trial of Lieutenant Calley proved that War Crimes have been committed . . . Substantial evidence indicates that such Crimes have been committed on a large scale and on numerous occasions by the armies of this country.

"The present war policy of the Nixon Administration, including massive mechanized air warfare, the use of free fire zones, and of anti-personnel weapons, and the forced relocation of the civilian population, necessarily and foreseeably results in, and therefore constitutes a War Crime against the peoples of North and South Vietnam and Laos."

(3) The law students also cited three laws under the United States Code Title 18, all of which Nixon has clearly broken. The laws forbid the destruction of property or outfitting military expeditions against other countries against whom the United States has not declared war.

Inmates Take Court Action

Four prisoners at Danbury Correctional Institution have gone to court in protest of disciplinary actions taken against them. After the hunger strike at that prison earlier this year, they were put in solitary confinement and lost "good time" they had accumulated. If they win their case, it will set a precedent which could insure due process rights for prisoners in all federal prisons.

The four, John Bach, Arthur Banks, Mitchell Snyder and Mustafa Stennett, claim that they were denied their right to due process during disciplinary hearings. Their case is being heard in New Haven, where they have asked Judge Robert Zampano to throw out disciplinary actions taken against them by the prison officials. The prisoners say they were not given the opportunity to call witnesses, question their accuser, be represented by legal counsel or have transcripts of the proceedings.

According to William Edward Key, Chief of Classification and Parole at Danbury, it is prison policy that prisoners may not be represented by legal counsel at disciplinary and adjustment committee hearings.

The hearings, which began on May 5, have aired some of the irregularities in treatment the prisoners have received. Several other Danbury inmates have testified in agreement with the presentation of events by the four plaintiffs.

If the prisoners win the case, it could mean that disciplinary actions would be stricken from their records, Banks would be released from solitary confinement, and all would have "good time" restored.

Somers Grievances Aired

Support pickets and petitions continue for inmates at Somers prison and the 25 grievances of their hunger strike.

Some New Haveners from Citizens for Better Correctional Institutions and the Angela Davis Committee went to Hartford for a rally at the Capitol building Sunday, April 30. Copies of the prisoners' grievances were glued to the doors of the Capitol and the Department of Corrections.

The 100 demonstrators also marched to the **Hartford Courant** building to protest the biased news coverage of the situation at Somers. Only official news reports have been printed.

A Hartford group, Concerned Citizens for Prison Reform (CCPR) has been sitting in Prison Commissioner Manson's office since the hunger strike began two months ago without recognition. They have been pressing for action by the legislature, and have collected more than 400 signatures on an open letter.

Calls for Investigation

The group feels legislative action is necessary because of the failure of investigative hearings held at Somers after the strike. These hearings were begun by State Senator Wilbur Smith. Although his committee said that every hundredth inmate would be asked to testify and any inmate wanting to speak had only to sign up, the inmates themselves were never told of this!

At the April 30 demonstration, speakers told of how federal prisons provide degredation rather than rehabilitation, and how racism is used as a way of maintaining control.

The helplessness of the inmate was brought out be a letter smuggled from Somers. Put in the "hole" he never got any explanation from the prison officials. When he wrote to outsiders, he got no replies. Presumably, his letter was censored.

Vets Denounce Bombing

Continued from page 4.

the York Square Cinema in New Haven; After a searing 90 minutes of war crimes testimony by Vietnam Veterans, a stream of sobered viewers filed back out of the theater. The film is an intense and exhausting visual experience. It is currently playing in a New York theater.

The arrest of VVAW member Gary Carlquist on May 4 on charges of being AWOL triggered a confrontation between demonstrators and police at the Whalley Police Station, where Carlquist was being held. AWOL charges have since been dropped. Carlquist, a veteran of Vietnam who served with the First Cavalry Division, has been awaiting reassignment orders since last year, and the army has been sending Carlquist his paycheck to his home.

When Carlquist was taken into custody, demonstrators surrounded the Whalley Police Station, where he was being held. Jack Smith, VVAW member, climbed up onto the roof of the police station and disengaged the television camera which was photographing the demonstrators. Smith was then arrested for disorderly conduct. State police arrived with dogs and clubs and began to arrest people and toss them into vans without first requsting the crowd to disperse or be arrested. Excessive force was used in at least two known cases, the victims being beaten severely enough to require medical attention.

On the morning of May 9th, in response to Nixon's mining of North Vietnamens harbors and blockade of all

namese harbors and blockade of rail transportation, demonstrators including Jack Smith VVAW member, sat in the street at the intersection of Church and Chapel until they were arrested at about 5 a.m. That same day, VVAW sent telegram to Hanoi offering 10 VVAW members to serve as volunteer hospital corpsmen for the DRV. As yet no reply has been received.

On May 11 demonstrators including Jack Smith confronted the Marine Recruiters on Temple Street. Smith was again arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct after he and other demonstrators sat down in the street in front of the recruiting office in an act of civil disobedience.

brass tacks

AFL-CIO View

Problems of Equal Rights Law

by Madeline Matchko
Political Education Director, Connecticut State Labor Council, AFL-CIO

In the outset, I want to make my position and the position of the AFL-CIO very clear: We are not opposed to equal rights for women. We are fully aware of all the inequities visited upon the women of America.

The principle of equal pay for equal work is being violated throughout the breadth and length of this nation. Women are being discriminated against unjustly in hiring and in promotion. Our Social Security laws remain discriminatory. Equal access to our educational institutions is still denied women. Qualified women are, in the main, excluded from the policy making bodies of this nation from the cabinet down to our municipal institutions.

Being aware of all these inequities, we are still opposed to the so-called equal rights amendment because we believe that the adoption of the amendment would jeopardize existing labor laws and standards that apply to women only. We do not believe that it will solve the problems of discrimination.

It will not bring about equal pay for equal work, nor guarantee job promotion. It will not elect more women to public office. It is excessively sweeping in scope, reaching into the work force where "equality" cannot always be achieved through "identity of treatment."

Equality of opportunity for men and women must be achieved without impairing the social legislation which promotes true equality by safeguarding the health, safety and economic welfare of all.

For example, the passage of an hours limitation law for women provided them with a shield against compulsory overtime to permit them to carry on their life at home as wives and mothers. While all overtime should be optional for both men and women, overtime for women must not be regulated because of women's double role in our society.

When State protective legislation was initiated years ago, there were relatively few women in the labor force. Yet, women fought for and achieved protective legislation. At present, there are more than 30 million women in the labor force. Almost 60% of them are married and living with their husbands.

The majority of women workers have domestic responsibilities. Almost 11 million have children under the age of 18. Between their paid employment

and their many hours of cooking, cleaning, shopping, child care and other household duties, women work arduously long hours.

The Federation of Business and Professional Women recently published a booklet, "How to Repeal Protective Legislation", which states "The days of *sweat shops and intolerable working* conditions in which exploitation of women workers was rampant are largely passed." I do not believe the days of exploitation are over.

For example, take Michigan where the hours of work laws were temporarily suspended in the late fall and winter of 1967-8. The Chrysler Corporation immediately started excessive overtime for women--a 69 hour work week--which resulted in some women literally dropping from exhaustion and having to be carried out on stretchers. This is sworn testimony of witnesses in the case of Stephanie Prociuk vs. the State of Michigan. There are other examples.

Other areas of concern are retirement, insurance, welfare and pensions. Women live longer than men, so they will use these benefits more than men. Will the Equal Rights Amendment force equal contribution from men and women workers for these benefits even though they use them differently?

For example, the incidence of pregnancies and hysterectomies among men, needless to say, are non-existent. Yet, utilization of hospital benefits in these cases are extremely high.

No equal rights amendments to the Constitution will alter the fact that unless physical limitations and differences are considered, then persons do not start out with the same needs--and if they do not start out with equal needs, equality is a myth, unless those differences are recognized and safeguarded.

President Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women after a great deal of study, rejected the equal rights amendment. In 1968, President Johnson's Inter-Department Committee on the Status of Women issued the report, "American Women 1963-1968", and like President Kennedy's Commission, did not recommend support for passage of the amendment.

However, President Nixon's Citizens *Advisory Council on the status of women* issued an endorsement of the equal rights amendment. The Council held no public hearings and rather speedily came out with an endorsement.

I am aware of why two different administrations have two different attitudes about the adoption of the constitutional amendment approach. The reason is that the present President's

See EQUAL RIGHTS page 5

"Dissent" Ideas Not for Workers

by Joe Tinker

Dissent is self-described as "a journal devoted to radical ideas and the values of socialism and democracy". This winter, **Dissent** published a special issue entitled "The World of the Blue Collar Worker", which was 304 large size pages and cost $1.50.

This Special Issue is divided into two distinct parts. The first part deals with specific workers and several unions and is written mainly by journalists. The second, and larger section, is composed of random articles by academics.

In Part One we learn that working in a steel mill is hard, dirty work; that Walter Reuther was a great labor leader, and the UAW is a model union; that black and white workers are organizing in the South; that David Dubinsky was a great labor leader and the ILGWU is a model union; and that John L. Lewis had human failings, he was power hungry (unlike the two aforementioned labor leaders).

No Relevance to Workers

In an article describing Local 6 of the UAW in Chicago, the writer says:

"I found them (the officers of the local) exceptionally intelligent, alert, sensible and literate. Whole departments of sociology within my own experience suffer by comparison."

This quote appears on page 68. Obviously, the editor never read it because the bulk of the following 236 pages are *filled with articles by sociologists.*

These articles have as much relevance to anyone active in a union as anthropological 'studies' have to hungry people in Mexico, South America, Africa, etc. etc.

This issue of a socialist-oriented magazine devoted to workers (with a capital W) was financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation. Crazy.

Introduction to Socialism

The State Protects The Wealthy

What is socialism? What do socialists really believe? What's it got to do with America, with New Haven, with the here and now? In answer to questions like these from our readers, **Modern Times** *decided to publish a series of articles from Leo Huberman's famous pamphlet,* **The ABC of Socialism.** The following is the eighth in the series.

The State

Private property in the means of production is a special kind of property. It gives the possessing class power over the non-possessing class. It enables those who own, not only to live without working, but also to determine whether the non-owners shall work and under what conditions. It establishes a master and servant relationship, with the capitalist class in the position of giving orders and the working class in the position of having to obey them.

Understandably, then, there is a perpetual conflict between the two classes.

The capitalist class, through its exploitation of the working class, is handsomely rewarded with wealth, power and prestige, while the working class is plagued with insecurity and hard living conditions.

Now, obviously, there must be some method whereby this set of property relations-so advantageous to the few and so disadvantageous to the many-is maintained. There must be some agency with power to see to it that this system of social and economic domination by the wealthy minority over the laboring majority is preserved.

There is such an agency. It is the state.

What the State is for

It is the function of the state to protect and preserve the set of private property relations which enables the capitalist class to dominate the working class.

It is the function of the state to uphold the system of oppression of one class by another.

In the conflict between those who have private property in the means of production and those who have not, the haves find in the state an indispensable weapons against the have-nots.

The class that rules economically--that owns the means of production--also rules politically.

It is true that in a democracy like the United States, the people vote the respective candidates into office. They do have a choice of Democrat X or Republican Y. But that is never a choice between a candidate who is on one side of the class war and a candidate who is on the other side. There is little basic difference in attitude toward the system of private property relations between the candidates of the major parties. What differences do exist have to do mainly with variation in emphasis or detail--almost never with fundamentals.

Boiled down to its essentials, the freedom to choose between Democrat X or Republican Y means for the workers merely the freedom to choose which particular representative of the capitalist class will make the laws in Congress in the interests of the capitalist class.

Who Rules?

The tie-up that exists between the men who make the laws and the men in whose interests those laws are made is so close that there can be no doubt of the relationship between the state and the ruling class. In the mind of one of our greatest Americans there was no doubt that the class that ruled economically also ruled politically:

Suppose you go to Washington and try to get at your Government. You will always find that while you are politely listened to, the men really consulted are the men who have the biggest stake-the big bankers, the big manufacturers, the big masters of commerce, the heads of railroad corporations and of steamship corporations... The masters of the Government of the United States are the combined capitalists and manufacturers of the United States.

This very revealing statement was published in 1913 in a book by Woodrow Wilson. The author was in a position to know what he was talking about. He was President of the United States at the time.

Some Good Laws Pass

The question arises: if the machinery of the state is controlled by the capitalist class and functions in their interest, then how does it ever happen that laws designed to regulate and limit the power of the capitalists ever get on the statute books?

The state acts on behalf of the non-owners and against the owners when it is forced to do so. It will yield on this or that particular point of conflict because pressure from the working class is so great that concessions

Continued on page 11.

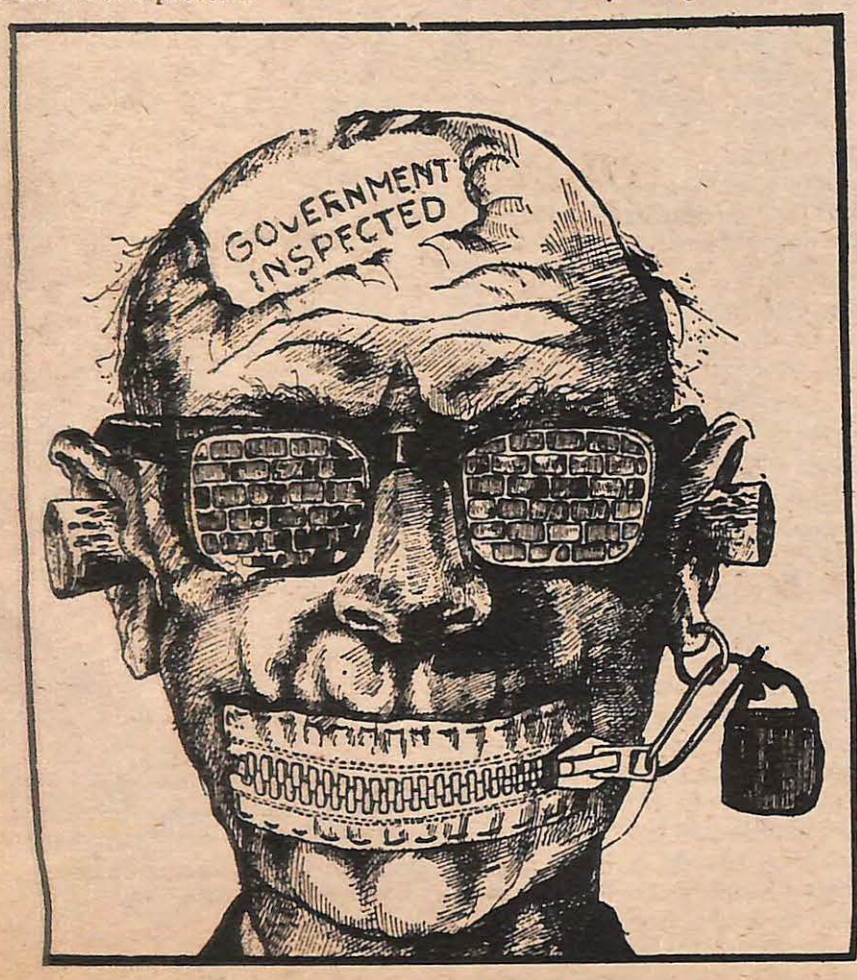
ON FILM

The Kubrick Lesson

by Joe Fusco, Jr.

Modern Times Staff

From outset to ending, Stanley Kubrick's **Clockwork Orange** violently assaults every human sense capable of response. With colorful images, dialogue, and characterizations, Kubrick presents a fast-moving fantasy of the possible future based on the realities of the present.



As in past works, (2001: A Space Odyssey, Dr. Strangelove) Kubrick de-emphasizes his characters and their *adventures in order to drill home his message. In* **Clockwork Orange**, his message is simple -- human life, no matter how deranged, is precious and any scientific attempts to re-create man and his emotions are both unnatural and sacrilegious.

Clockwork's hero, Alex (brilliantly played tongue-in-cheek by Malcolm McDowell), and his gang of "droogies" play childish pranks of rape and murder throughout the movie's first half. Acting upon their boyish whims,the gang seems quite content in their nightly plunders of the city streets. One even becomes accustomed to their endeavors in ultra-violence; the Boston audience fell out of their chairs laughing when Alex raped a writer's wife to the popular tune of "Singing in the Rain." Kubrick creates this atmosphere of acceptance to Alex's violent nature through the use of contrasting background music (including Beethoven's Ninth), tricky dialogue, and lightening quick actions, so that the audience never quite focuses directly on Alex's truly deranged state.

Thus Kubrick sets the stage. Alex is caught in an act of murder, imprisoned, and finally given an untested wonder drug, designed to quench his violent nature. The drug's effect works like a human warning system. Whenever Alex is confronted with a wee bit of the old sex and ultra-violence, he immediately becomes terribly nauseous and continues in this wretched condition until these images pass away. Content in their victim's progress, the government then releases Alex from confinement, fully certified and ready for the outside world.

Cure or Curse?

The results? Alex's former victims, by sheer Kubrick coincidence, meet up again with old Alex and the tables are turned. He now is totally helpless against their acts of violent revenge, for his instincts and emotions have been chemically stripped away. Alex is beaten tortured, and mentally harassed until his breaking point is reached. But fear not, for by popular demand, Alex is saved -- chemically turned back to his old lovable self.

And thus the movie ends, but not the Kubrick moral. For with present and future technological developments, modern man daily flirts with his alteration and annihilation at a moment's notice. Governments can see fit to mold people into characters equipped with programmed life scripts, to be systematically followed to a tee.

In **Clockwork Orange**, Kubrick's Alex is the individual fighting this system of corruption and dehumanization. Yet, can we really admire him? As **Clockwork** ended, I was torn between applauding Alex's return to "normal" and realizing that his "normal" consists of rape, murder, and various other forms of ultra-violence. Alex is Kubrick's representative of mankind, but if we truly identify with his dilemma, we accept his evil nature and Kubrick's doomed outlook of the future.

The **Clockwork** audience is given two choices: an individual who is evil by nature, or a society that is evil by technology. Taking a long, hard look at Kubrick's dim vision of human nature, and the emptiness it breeds, one must shake his head and ask, "Is that all there is?" For people who care, the answer is obvious.

State Aids The Wealthy

Continued from page 10.

must be made, or "law and order" will be endangered, or worse still (from the point of view of the ruling class) revolution may ensue. But the important point to remember is that whatever concessions are won in such periods are confined to the existing property relations. The framework of the capitalist system itself is left untouched. It is always within that framework that concessions are made. The aim of the ruling class is to yield a part in order to save the whole.

The state exists to enforce the decisions of the class that controls the government. In capitalist society the state enforces the decisions of the capitalist class. Those decisions are designed to maintain the capitalist system in which the working class must labor in the service of the owners of the means of production.

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SCCC ART SHOW

South Central's Third Annual Art Exhibit had its opening Sunday, May 14th at the United Church Parish House. Students' works from their classes of design, drawing and painting with Mal Luber will be shown until May 28th. The parish house is on the corner of Temple and Wall Streets.

M-T Photo by Ed Breuler

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On The Job

Nurse Enjoys Team Work

by an Operating Room Nurse

I work in an operating room at the Yale-New Haven Hospital. For the past two years I've been in charge of orthopedics. Broken legs, ruptured disks, hand surgery.

I circulate. I don't scrub. A circulating nurse remains unsterile and gets all of the sterile supplies for the case. She helps the anaesthesiologist and the surgeon get ready to do the case. As opposed to the scrub nurse who stands and actually passes the instruments to the doctor. I'm responsible for the paperwork, making sure they have all the right instruments, fixing the light, running for blood.

I've been a nurse for 8 years and I've been in New Haven for about 5. Before that I worked in California and Bristol. When I came back East I was in a very bad accident. As a result, I lost my job at the Bristol hospital. Because of the accident I didn't know if I'd be able to do operating room nursing again. When I went back to start work again they said, "We're very sorry but we'll have to consider your leave like a maternity leave and we're not taking people back." I'm very grateful to the hospital where I'm working now. They took a chance on me and it worked out.

Nurse as Secretary

As a child I always wanted to become a nurse. My image of nursing as a child was purely helping people and doing patient care on a one to one basis. It's not that at all. For the most part you're a secretary. People have become so suit conscious that you have to write everything down -- the procedure, the diagnosis, how many people came into the room during *the case. The paperwork is endless.*

This bothered me while I was in training and that's why I went into operating room nursing. On the floors I never really felt that I had enough time to give to each patient. I always felt very frustrated. You'd have six patients to do, each one requiring as much time as you had to spend on all six.

I like the operating room better than the other types of nursing. Every day it's something different. And of course there's more drama involved in the operating room than on the floors.

The trouble is, there's so much politics. You must be aware of the political hierarchy in the hospital at all times if you value your job. I guess you have it in every hospital. In order to get a promotion, if you do the right thing and talk to the right people, if your personal life is A-Okay, then--*you're in.*

The Team

The excitement in operating room nursing is that of a team fighting to save a life. Surgeons are the most difficult doctors to work with. For some reason, the men in orthopedics tend to be nicer as a group. They're easy going, not out to make as much money as heart surgeons, and they're not out for the saving a life trip.

A good surgeon, a good anaesthesiologist and good nurses make a team. It was just two years ago that we started having definite teams in the different services and its work beautifully. You build a rapport and it's much easier to work.

The team is a concept that should be adopted by all hospitals. Our work is so specialized that you couldn't possibly learn all that there is to learn about all types of *surgery. With a team the doctors are happier, it means less anaesthesia time for the* patient and less bungling.

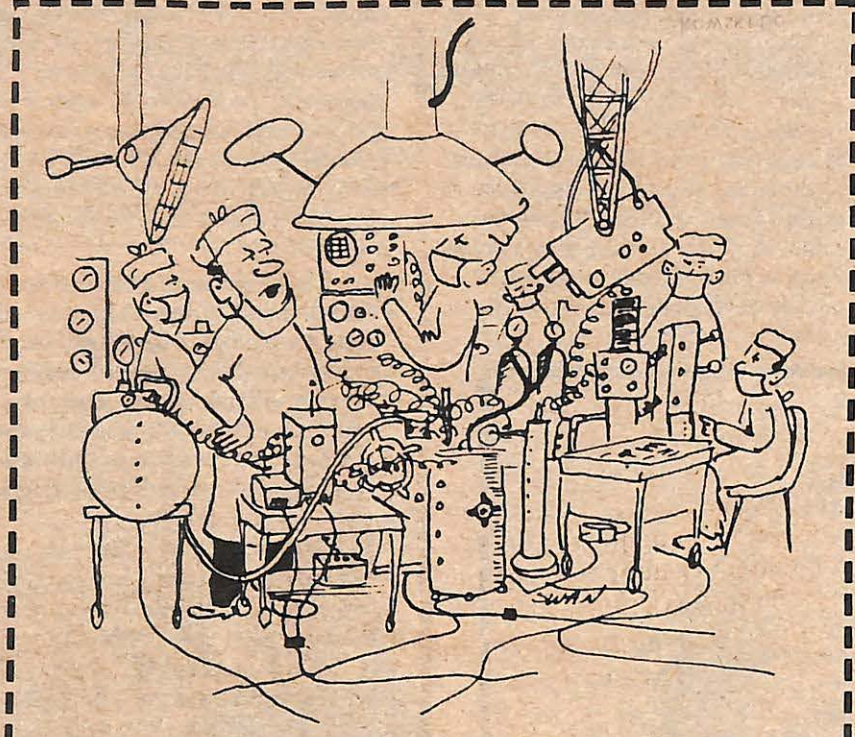
In our slang we always call the surgeons "the men." For example, we say, "The men will be here at 7:30." That's cause there are so few women surgeons. I hope more women will become doctors and that the attitude towards them will change. It's ridiculous that women who go into medicine should be looked down upon.

The fact that the doctors are men and the nurses women isn't important in the operating room. The doctors are so dependent on the nurses. It's a team concept. And the doctors are very appreciative.

Society of Pill Pushers

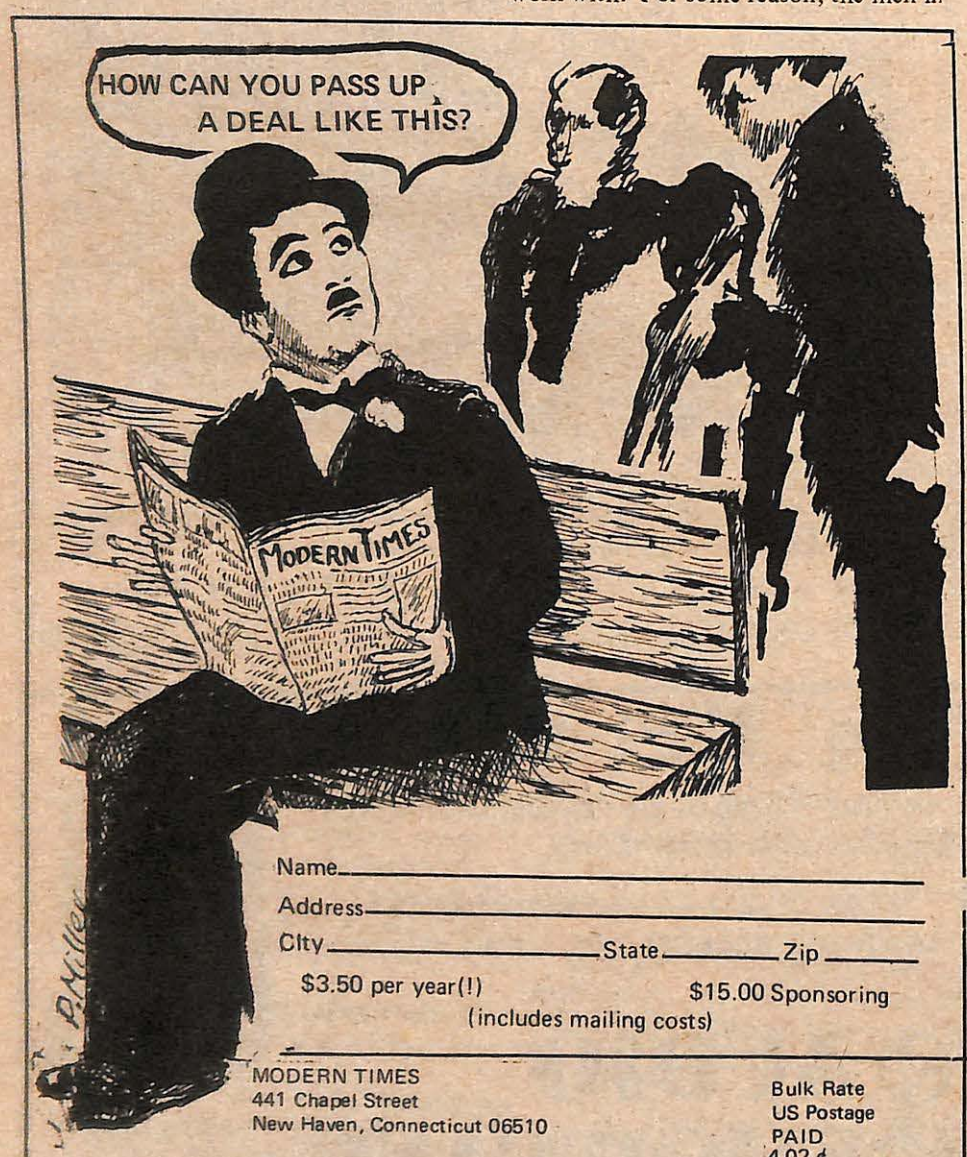
There's one thing I want to add. I think that Americans are out of their heads about medicine. I hope that we'll see more of the Chinese philosophy of acupuncture. But it will be a long time coming because of the American Medical Association and what it preaches and everyone swallows.

People are so oriented to pills and pain medication. Everyone is taking something for something. The people in this country are brainwashed. They believe in surgical treatment of everything, as opposed to nutrition. I think that medicine should be health oriented, not crisis oriented. We've gone entirely in the opposite direction.



"Does anyone remember where I put the patient?"

Nurse prepares for operation.



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Tribute To A Friend

John Tyczkowski

by Liz Henderson

When we interviewed him in February, John Tyczkowski was On the Job in the woodshop at Olin. Then he was full of life. His blue eyes twinkled as he boomed out his answers to our questions. Now he is dead. On Thursday, April 20, he died of cancer.

A forthright man, never shy about his own views, Tyczkowski had not wanted his name on the interview we published. Even though he had worked at Olin for over 30 years, contract negotiations were coming up and he was worried about job security. He said most of the workers at Olin were worried.

I got to know Tyczkowski because he was a very friendly next door neighbor. From time to time going into or out of our apartments, we stopped and talked, sometimes for hours. Tyczkowski was a great talker, in the best sense of the word. He always had lively stories to tell, sprinkled with humorous observations on the contradictions of life. The bad state of the world aroused his indignation. An inventor at heart, he responded by dreaming up ways to make life more bearable for working people.

One idea that Tyczkowski often came back to was a plan to remedy the unemployment of young people while easing the burden on older workers like himself. He wanted factory workers to be allowed to retire on a full pension after 20 years of work. Then younger people could take their places. The retired could study or relax or take less exhausting work.

In the interview, Tyczkowski talked a little about the toll which age exacts:

"People over 40 – it takes an extra leg to get out of bed in the morning. People used to say, I'll do the light stuff first and then I'll get into the heavier stuff. While you're working during the day, you forget that you've got some pain or ache, and at the end of the day you actually make the goal you set out for yourself."

Tyczkowski had 9 more years to work until he could retire. He never got the chance. I hope that we will keep his ideas alive and someday put them into practice.